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CPW Report No. 29-A -- COMMUNIST CHINA

(June 30 - July 6, 1952)

## CLASSIFICATION

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## 1. (1b) Moscow Honors:

Shanghai stated (July 6) that a song written about Huangchiao, Kiangsu, was heard frequently over Radio Moscow. Huangchiao, "a former sleepy river town," was now a booming Yangtze port and a strong Communist city.

## 2. (1c) Russian Technical Guidance:

Peking reported in numeral code (July 2) that the Party organization in the Shihchingshan Power Plant had been able to solve such problems as repair and work stoppages by learning from technicians and workers, reading books on Soviet progressive experiences, studying progressive experiences in Northeast China, and "inquiring of Soviet specialists." Though such steps were not spontaneous at first, "they have become a habit now."

Dairen stated (July 5) that by studying progressive experiences, railway workers now were able to load 30 tons of goods to the car instead of the former 21. Chungking asserted (July 1) that workers had speeded up construction of the Chengtu-Chungking Railway by adopting advanced Soviet methods in building roadbeds, bridges, and tunnels. Tsinan said (July 6) that in the Tsingtao Railway Administration each car carried 30.6 more tons of freight and traveled 6 kilometers farther per day in June than during May.

Peking said in numeral code (July 5) that a Hangchow symposium on the control of rice borers decided to adopt Soviet methods after hearing Soviet expert Metrov tell of Soviet experiences in combatting the pests.

## 3. (2a) War Burdens:

Peking said in numeral code (June 30) that three Hunan organizations had issued written statements "denouncing the brutal bombing" of power plants on the Yalu. Wuhan said (June 30) that workers in the 5th Power Plant had written a letter to Suiho workers denouncing the bombing of their plant, "essential to the peaceful livelihood of the Korean people," and declaring that the Americans must bear the consequences.

Hangchow reported (June 30) that 85 women in Huang hamlet, Taiping Village, Yinhsien, Chekiang, participated in the insect extermination drive, while nurseries were constructed so they could "concentrate on their work." Nanchang stated (July 6) that nurseries had been organized in Shangjao Hsien, Kiangsi, so that mothers could work on the farms, while children had been organized into mutual-aid teams to herd farm animals.

According to Nanchang (July 2), Suichuan Hsien, Kiangsi, cadres had been warned to be more careful after Liu Ke-yun infiltrated the local militia to exploit the peasants and commit atrocities. Nanchang said (July 5) that Cheng Ping-sheng, Shangjao Hsien militia leader, had been attacked by the villagers "because of his arrogance and extravagant living," and his threats that "whoever disobeys me will die."

## 4. (2b) Tax Collections:

According to Nanchang (June 30) peasants in Shihli Hsiang, Hsinking Hsien, Kiangsi, refused to increase production for fear of higher taxes. Tsinan said (June 30) that the Shantung finance office had sent 12 inspection teams to help in the collection of agricultural production taxes. Chungking announced (June 30) that the Yunnan Government had issued a directive abolishing certain taxes on above-normal production, and that the Southwest Military and Administrative Committee had removed taxes from 20 slow-selling native products, and reduced taxes 75 percent on others.

## 5. (2c) Trade Stagnation:

Peking reported in numeral code (July 2) that the closing session of the All-China Trade and Industry Conference learned that steps to promote trade, including increased processing orders, promotion of interurban trade, lower interest rates, equalized taxes, and increased loans, had been, or would be, taken soon. These assurances "helped to dispel the air of gloom among the delegates."

Tsinan reported (July 3) that many slow-moving native products were sold during the Shantung trade conference, "thus reviving trade." Hangchow said (July 3) that the Chekiang People's Bank issued 6 billion yuan in loans to 5,600 private firms in May and June "to revive production." Chungking announced (June 30) that completion of the Chengtu-Chungking Railway had stimulated trade enthusiasm.

## 6. (3a) Thought Reform:

Mukden announced (July 5) that 20 books on the Chinese Communist Party were now on sale in Northeast bookstores, with people lining up before stores to buy Mao Tse-tung's books and portraits. Shanghai reported (July 1) that a campaign was launched in the 3d Field Army to teach fighting men the demarcation between the working class and the capitalists. Hangchow stated (July 2) that teachers in local schools were studying Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's theories to correct their thinking, and were "demanding thought reform" in order that they might become "people's teachers."

Wuhsi reported (July 5) that speakers at the literary workers league meeting in southern Kiangsu called for a correction of rightist thought, while "certain cadres who acted bureaucratically" were removed from their positions. According to Sian (July 5) Northwest literary workers "accused themselves of bourgeois leanings" and called for a study of the writings of Mao. Kunming said (June 30) that the local Party Committee had called a meeting of cadres to step up thought reform.

## 7. (3b) Use of Religious Groups:

Peking asserted in numeral code (July 3) that Chinese Catholics had issued a statement attacking American bacteriological warfare, pointed out that Catholic priest Wang Tzu-chung was on the inspection team examining the evidence, maintained that Quinn and Enoch gave adequate confirmation of the reality of germ warfare, and charged American Christians with hypocrisy for permitting such outrages. Wu Yao-tsung and other Protestant leaders were said to have sent a message to Dr. Hewlett Johnson protesting germ warfare.

## 8. (3c) Tightening of Party Control:

Peking in numeral code (July 1) carried an article by An Tzu-wen keynoting the 31st anniversary of the organization of the Chinese Communist Party, in which he declared that the achievements of the anticorruption drive had "effectively reorganized the Party" by testing its organization and membership. Among other things, it showed that a number of Party members "still lacked vigilance in guarding against the attacks of the capitalist class, and were deviating from ideological class demarcations," and "exposed the infiltration of capitalists and other undesirable elements into the Party." These undesirables would have to be expelled, so that the Party might be strengthened and gain power for leading the masses.

On the other hand, expansion of Party membership "is a major current assignment," while party organizations must be set up in factories, mines, rural areas, Government offices, schools, and labor organizations. Also, this autumn a reorganization in the rural areas must take place, after which "it is hoped that rural activities such as organization of mutual-aid teams, production cooperatives, and collectivization of agriculture may be promoted."

Mukden (July 3) quoted the TUNG PEI JIH PAO in an article by Li Cho-jen as saying that cadres had not been successful in properly organizing workers in State industries and mines, so the Northeast Party organization would proceed with the work. Peking announced (July 6) that the North China Party Committee was planning to send 8,000 cadres into various industries, and the Hupeh Party Committee would dispatch 1,200 cadres to offices above the hsien level "to promote industrial construction."

Dairen reported (July 3) that 88 "progressive workers" from various State offices had been inducted into the Party, others were to be inducted, while 1,000 progressive elements from the five-anti's drive had been recommended for Party and State positions. Wuhsi reported (July 2) that 475 workers became Party members July 1. Wuhan announced (July 1) that 77 local workers had been sworn in as Party members. Taiyuan reported (June 30) that 1,000 progressive Shansi workers had become Party members by June 20. Sian said (July 5) that 15 city workers were made Party members July 1.

## 9. (3e) Agricultural Remolding:

Mukden (July 2) quoted Chang Hsiu-shan in a TUNG PEI JIH PAO article as saying the anticorruption drive had purged business and Government of undesirable elements, and that now a similar drive must be launched in the rural areas to rid peasants and cadres of capitalistic ideas; efforts must be made this winter to correct thinking in the rural

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areas "if farming is to be collectivized." Mukden reported (July 2) that the Hsingho collective farm in Huachuan Hsien, Sungchiang, had sent a message to Mao testifying to the happiness of the 300 persons on the farm, who had schools, nurseries, and modern equipment.

10. (4) Border Minorities:

Peking in numeral code (July 4) quoted the Tibetan delegate at the All-China Trade and Industry Conference as blaming "frustrated imperialists" for placing an embargo on Tibetan wool, and for causing hardships by stopping the shipment of food into Tibet. He expressed a desire that Chinese purchase Tibetan wool and native products, asked for quicker shipment of Sikang tea bricks, and urged that leather, wool, and paper industries be set up in Tibet. In return the Tibetans would follow the policies of Mao and "endeavor to consolidate the border defenses."

Peking stated in numeral code (July 6) that 1,500 tons of iron had been allocated to Sinkiang through the local trading companies to make one million farm tools by the end of next year, with local trading companies granting credit to farmers and purchasing native products.